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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the Boston Pearl.
THE COUNTRY PEDAGOGUE.
FROM AN UNPUBLISHED NOVEL.
There in his humble mansion skilled to rule,
The village master kept his little school.

The necessity of supporting myself and my father called for a vigorous exertion of all my faculties, and perhaps assisted me by diverting my mind from the too painful contemplation of the unfortunate circumstances which had parted me from my beloved Mary. The office which my father recently forced upon me, suggested to me the idea of turning pedagogue. There is no more honorable employment than that of nurturing the young ideas; but is painful to observe, that in those districts where schoolmasters are most needed, they are worst paid and held in least estimation. Some years back, the schoolmaster was not so much abroad as Mr. Brougham would lead us to believe he is at present, and the country schools in the vicinity of New York did not enjoy a high character.

After I had resolved to wield the birch, I eagerly looked in all the papers for the advertisement of some School Committee, for I knew that places were constantly vacated, for they were generally filled by migratory Yankees, who assumed the command of a school for a short time as a step to some higher preferment, or to gain a little ready money to assist them in the manufacture of machines for which they hoped to gain patents. It was not long before I was informed that the inhabitants of Fishereek (Long Island) were in want of a master. Their advertisement was signed by Dirk Von Runt, Jacobus De Nice, and Wolfert Halem, the examining members of the school committee. Nicholas Von Runt, the brother of one of the above mentioned gentlemen, being in the city, honored me with an interview, and kindly offered to take me down to Fishereek, inviting me to pass the night at his house. Having made all the preparations in my power for the security and comfort of my father, taking care to leave some money with old Mrs. Clinton, a fellow-lodger, I got into Nicholas Von Runt's Dutch wagon, which was drawn by two spirited young colts, and which whirled us through the city at a most rapid rate. After crossing the ferry, Nick made me alight at a tavern, in order that he might treat me.

'What'll you take, master?' was his civil invitation. I accepted a glass of Port, and my entertainer joined me in it without much relish. After drinking it, I turned to go. 'No—no—master,' said he; 'don't be in such a hurry. Here, my friend, (to the bar-keeper,) give me a glass of brandy.' He was beginning to pour out a glass for me, but I prevented him. 'What!' cried he, 'do you absteme? Well, here's my service to you.' He drank off his glass, but I saw that he regarded me with an evil eye, for discountenancing his conviviality. 'I'll take a glass of gin, said he, 'and while I'm sweetening it, you may just make me a mug of punch, and get your boy to draw a quart of beer.' He drank this vast quantity without any apparent or immediate inconvenience, although some succeeding potations at Fishereek, as it will be shortly be perceived, prostrated his energies. So we re-entered the vehicle, and drove furiously off. Nicholas rallied me on my refusal to swill, and I replied in the words of Hamlet—

It is a custom
More honored in the breach than the observance.
This heavy-headed revel, east and west,
Makes us traduced and taxed of other nations;
They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Sail our addition; and, indeed it takes
From our achievements, though performed at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute.

Nicholas did not appear to relish this harrangue, but he eyed me with great awe, and evidently entertained a high idea of my capacities.

'I won't go home,' said he, as we entered Fishereek, 'but I'll take you to my brother's, where you may find 'Cobus and Wolfert.' We drove into the yard, and were soon ushered into the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Dirk Von Runt, Katrina Keppel, a pretty young girl, and an old woman, who I afterward understood was Nick's mother. There was a sideboard in the corner of the room, covered with decanters and glasses. There was no regular introduction, Nicholas merely saying the 'Master' I, and then going to the sideboard, and helping himself to a jill of unadulterated brandy. The elder Von Runt was a man of about fifty years of age. His countenance was stern and weatherbeaten. He was clad in grey, and had a night-cap upon his head, while his bare feet were thrust into ample slippers. He made me draw my chair up to his side, and I then perceived that he had been drinking.

'Nick,' said he to his brother, 'bring the gin and water here!' Nicholas obeyed, and placed them upon a small light-stand within reach. 'Now, Master, take some gin,' I declined. 'He abstemes,' said Nicholas.

The old Dutch lady said something in her native tongue, and laughed; then, rising, she took a wine-glass full of gin, and, curtsying to me, tossed it off, smacking her lips after she had swallowed it.

'Do you understand what she said?' asked Nicholas, who was now rather unsteady. I replied in the negative.

'Why she says,' continued he, maliciously, 'you're a great fool not to drink, and she don't believe you can keep school without it.' I smiled.

As it was now dark, candles were called for, and I was much amused at the anxiety manifested by the negroes to behold me. Two black women entered, each bearing a candle, which they placed upon the mantel-piece, staring at me with their huge saucer eyes, all the time. They were about leaving the room, when unsatisfied curiosity called them back.

'Top, Martha,' said one of them to her companion, 'we nist set them candles even.' They adjusted them, and then slowly backed out of the room, staring at me all the time.

Presently after, a black boy entered. He gazed at me without appearing to have entered the room for any other purpose, but said finally, 'Martha say de candle was'n't tuck up perpendicular in he socket.' He mended the perpendicular, and then left. But lo! another servant! An aged negro came in. 'Beg pardon—but Venus say her candle was'n't strait nuther.' He fixed the candle, stared at me and then left. I was amused at this practical illustration of the poverty of Ethiopian imaginations.

'Master,' said the elder Von Runt to me, 'I don't believe 'Cobus and Wolfert will be here to-night. But they go by what I say; so if the women will hold their plaguy tongues, I'll ask you a few questions.'

'With all my heart,' said I. 'Well, Master,' said the critic, 'suppose we take grammar first; I'll give you some examples of bad grammar, and you shall correct them. Now, look out—I shall be hard upon you. Now, for instance, Look at that Franklin stove! What had that ought to be?'

'It ought to be a fire-place,' said I; 'I don't approve of stoves.'

'No, no, Master,' said Dirk, grinning, 'that wasn't what I meant. The sentence was bad grammar, and I wanted that you should tell me what it had ought to be. Try again—Look at that Franklin stove!'

I answered unblushingly, 'You should say, "Look at that ere Franklin stove."'

'Right, Master,' cried Dirk, approvingly. 'Try another sentence—Those who are industrious should prosper.'

'It should be,' said I, 'Them what is industrious should prosper.' I knew that if I told the old fellow that the sentences stood correct originally, he would have laughed in my face.

'Spell eighty.'

'AT—eighty.'

The fellow was amazingly pleased, and complimented me upon my extraordinary aptness and correctness. Some silly questions about the earth and moon, and a desire that I would write my name and say the multiplication table, completed my examination. I was assured by Dirk that it was decisive, 'for,' said he, 'I have the other committee-men, and all the rest of them under my thumb—and to give emphasis to the expression, he poked me in the ribs. I now endeavored to enter into conversation with the females, but they returned monosyllabic answers to me, although they kept up a chattering in Dutch together.

Dirk had been continually filling and emptying tumblers—from which the pure element was assiduously banished; and I found from his conversation, that Nicholas, also, had been adding a little too much whiskey to his water.

'Come, Master,' roared he, 'it's getting late. My wife won't know what's become of me; so I move that we be starting.' He rose from his chair, but after lurking to starboard and larboard, he fell astern, and settled bodily down into his former position.

Dirk, although much in the same condition himself, laughed heartily, though silently, at his brother's infirmity, and then, assuming an air of gravity, whispered to me, 'I want to speak to you in private. Do you get up and go out on to the back stoop, and I'll follow you right out.'

I rose, as he desired me, and leaned on the railing. I looked forth into the night, but it was pitch dark, and a dense mist threw back the rays of light from the parlor windows. I soon heard the shuffling step of Dirk, and he came up to me, and grasped the railing, to keep himself from falling.

'I tell you what,' said he, 'do you think anybody can hear us?'

'Not a soul,' answered I.

'Sure of it?'

'I'd stake my life upon it.'

'Well, then—don't say that I said so—but, between you and I, my brother's drunk!'

'Is this all you have to say?' asked I.

'All? Why, it's enough, isn't it? Nicholas

is drunk,' replied the intoxicated booby, laughing.

'You lie!' was the hasty ejaculation of Nicholas, who had come upon the stoop unheard, and now fell upon his elder brother in fury. Had there been the least appearance of danger in the conflict which ensued, I should have deemed it my duty to interfere. But the unsteady combatants were incapable of doing each other any serious injury. Nicholas, however, succeeded in rolling his brother under him, and then exclaimed, in a high tone of delight, 'Who's drunk now, brother Dirk?'

His wagon was now brought to the door, and we sprang into it. The colts bounded over the rugged road with fearful velocity, and I began to fear that the wagon would be dashed to pieces. I endeavored to take the lines from Nicholas, but he resisted obstinately. 'No, no, Master,' said he, 'each to his trade!' The seat on which he sat was nothing but a board laid across the unsteady sides of the vehicle. The great weight of Nicholas secured it, however. At length, we turned into the lane leading to his house, where my companion gave his colts a cut, and one of the rope-traces broke. I pointed out the disaster, but he gave it no attention. We rushed along with arrowy speed, dashed into the barn-yard, where the horses made for the barn, and then stopped stock still. Nicholas and I were pitched out—and the former staggered into the house, completely incapable of further exertion. The unhappy wife of Nicholas left the room, with an angry glance at her husband, and I afterward found that she unharmed the horses, littered, and fed them, and ran the wagon under cover.

When she re-appeared, I anticipated a stormy time, but I found that my presence had the effect of checking the utterance of those vituperative epithets which were at her tongue's end, ready for loud delivery. Finding that I was regarded as *un de trop* by the lady, I meditated a retreat, which was prevented for some time by the terrified and helpless Nicholas, who regarded me as his only safeguard. After sitting as long as decency required, I was shown to the best room in the house. Tired and fatigued, I hastily threw myself upon the bed, and was preparing to resign myself to the arms of Morpheus, when the pent up passions of the injured fair one in the room below, broke forth with a vehemence which was positively terrific. I could hear distinctly every word of abuse she heaped upon her unworthy partner. Occasionally Nicholas growled out some reply, which, in that war of words, sounded like a cannon fired in the midst of musquetry, during the fury of a sea-fight. At length, the war of words was ended—I hoped for a truce. But alas!

A warfare of another sort commenced. I heard the fierce clash of shovel and tongs, and the sullen sound of the teapot banged repeatedly upon the impervious skull of Nicholas. Then came on the lory of the fight. The table was upset—the crockery crashed—the fair Bellona screamed—the Bacchus groaned, and all anon was silence. I slept.

The next morning I awoke early, and descended to the parlor. I was unfortunate enough to surprise Mrs. Von Runt in the very act of removing the trophies of the battle. She colored up, but I endeavored to re-assure her, by observing,

'So the lightning struck, then? I heard the thunder very plainly.'

'Oh, Master,' answered Mrs. Von Runt, smiling, 'Don't try to soft soap it over. I had a kind of scurrying game with my beast of a husband, that's a fact!'

'I need not ask, madam,' I observed with a low bow, 'what was victorious. The enemy, I presume, was driven from the field, with the loss of his ammunition and baggage.'

'And the loss of a little blood, too!' exclaimed the lady with spirit, at the same time extending her gloveless and horny hands. 'There! Master—Look at them pickers and stealers; they're as long and sharp as a wild cat's. I should like to see the man that could get the upper hand, with these in his face! I insert 'em right under his eyes, and they take the skins of his face off, as slick as ever you see a potatoe peeled.'

Nicholas soon after entered the room, with his head bound up. He looked sulky and confused, and as soon as his wife left the room, said, 'there's a precious piece of human flesh—I'd as leave berth with a she-bear, as live with that 'ere woman, Master. If you was in the house, I'd leather her like wrath.'

'Oh! said I 'pray don't let me interrupt your customary exercise.' Nicholas grinned fiercely.

It was agreed that I should try the school for a week or two. I resolved that I would not accept the proposal of taking my meals at a separate farm-house every day, but would board myself, as the school-house was near the village, and sleep in a little attic, which swelled the proportions of the building to an unusual size. The folks were very sorry at my so doing, because they lost the opportunity of displaying their wealth and hospitality to me.

The girls, too, were forced to relinquish their plans of dressing in their finery, on week days, to astonish, dazzle, and captivate the youthful Master. I escaped, however, some very heavy drinking, and accordingly preserved my health

for the brief period of my reign, which lasted no longer than a fortnight.

The day in which I entered upon the discharge of my duties, was an eventful one. I thought I detected among the scholars a disposition to break through the regulations which I had imposed upon them. Now, although at the Athenian Seminary, I had been ready enough to laugh at all restraint, I was the very first to condemn such conduct, when I ran the risk of suffering personally from the consequences. I knew that well begun was half done, and so I determined to crush rebellion in the bud.

The most prominent boy of the highest form was Derrick Pelt, a brawny young yeoman, equally expert at wielding the cudgel and the flail. He had whipped several Masters, and had been known to assert that he could thrash any dozen men in succession, one down, another on. He was tall and muscular, and altogether a fine looking fellow. I dared not trust his tongue, and so, on observing him whisper in a seditious manner among his comrades, I called him out into the centre of the floor. Derrick refused to come.

'I shall think, if you attempt to disobey, sir,' said I, sneeringly, 'that you are afraid to come out.'

Want of courage was not one of Derrick's failings. He accepted the challenge with the alacrity of a knight errant, and advanced with threatening gestures, amid the silent smiles of his school-mates. But I was prepared for his reception. He aimed a blow at me with surprising rapidity, but he could not beat down my guard, while I rushed within his, and planted a tremendous blow under his ear. The giant reeled backward, made a few abortive attempts to keep his feet, and then fell with a crash that shook the school-house from the roof to the ground. I felicitated myself on the result of the first round, for I saw that the scholars looked gloomy and despairing.

Derrick rose, and came raging on. But he was incautious from passion, while I preserved an enviable coolness. I received him on my left arm, and then pitched into his breadbasket with the full strength of my right. Down he went again. He tried a third round, and I found it necessary to be summary. So I planted my 'bunch of fives' full in his face, and he fell over against the wall up to which we had fought. He rested against it for a few seconds while the blood gushed from his nostrils and mouth, and he fell over heavily upon his face. I had punished him severely,—but he was older and stronger than myself, and my very existence depended on the result of the battle. I suffered him to lay until he had recovered himself. But another opponent appeared in the person of Remsen Pelt, a younger brother of the giant. He sprang upon his seat, braced his back against the wall, and dared me to come on. I accepted his challenge, but quelled him in a different manner. With my right hand I caught him by the nape of his neck, while with my left seized his struggling leg, and lifting him from the ground, and hurled him through the closed window, shivering the glass, and dashing the sash to atoms. Derrick now recovered.

'May I speak?' asked he humbly, after he had risen.

'Yes, sir,' I replied, 'if you can speak.'

'Well, then, Master,' said he, 'just let me say that you are a real hard chicken. I've licked all that's kept school before you, since I was fourteen, but I never have seen your like. You're a roarer! Let me advise my school-fellows not to provoke you, for there's no back out about you.' He then obtained permission to wash the blood from his face, resumed his seat, and applied himself diligently to his book.

After school, I took my meal, and had just concluded it, when the father of the young Pelts arrived, in a great passion and a great count.

'Master!' he roared out, 'how came that window broke?'

'Why, sir,' replied I, coolly, 'your son took a flying leap through it, this morning. He was in such a hurry, that he did not see where he was going to.'

Pelt Senior was in the prime of life; I had had ample proof of the toughness of his race, in the contest of the morning. But the affair with the father was not decided by my pugilistic skill. The old man hauled a cowskin from his pocket. But alas! for him; his notions were made with the proverbial slowness of the Hollanders, and ere he knew into whose hands he had fallen, I snatched the cowskin from his hand, and held it in a threatening manner over his head. He was completely confounded.

'Take your hat off,' cried I. He scratched off his rusty beaver. 'Now,' continued I, 'as you're come to school, sit down, and don't stir from your place.' He sat with out a murmur, and I went to work setting copies for the afternoon. I kept him at his seat until the scholars came to school, and then I gave him permission to depart.

'Good afternoon,' said he submissively, and then, turning to my pupils, added, 'I tell you what, boys—don't do nothing to the Master. He's the prettiest fellow of his inches that I ever saw; he's licked me!'

I am afraid the course I pursued was too in-

dependent. I did not trouble myself to flatter the old female gossips, or to praise the young ones. In fact, I turned from a fair face with a sigh, for beauty but reminded me of one most beautiful, and called up recollections of what I had lost, too painful to be borne. I had, hardly been a fortnight in office, when a rival schoolmaster came to Fishereek. He was a Yankee from Vermont, Prosper Parkins by name, a pedagogue of the first water. When asked about his qualifications, he made a long speech, which I must condense for want of space. 'What can I do? Every—most every thing. Teach readin', rortin', spellin', figures, geography, the natur' of the sun and moon and the planetary globes,—how to rectify the equinox, and prognosticate the weather. What can I do? I can make and mend wooden clocks, also, shoes and broom-handles—doctor cattle, children, and women, and cure the yellow fever. What can I do? When there's good victuals to be had, I can reach to, and help myself—I can eat like a horse, and swallow like a sand-bank. I can court the gals, and lick the fellurs.' I can do most anything in the way of mending tins, and have got a lot of nutmegs, genuine—take 'em back, if they don't last most up to the hilt. That's a leetle suthing quite uncommon. Don't you want me to teach school! Just say, if you do. You do,—don't you! Guess I'll stay. You'll have me,—won't you? Well, I'll stay.'

Of course, after hearing of the Yankee's eloquence, I received an intimation that my services were no longer required. After Prosper Parkins had bargained to stay six months, one of his nutmegs was found to be a manufactured article—but too late; he was firmly settled at Fishereek.

I was anxious to join my father. 'My dear sir, how do you get along?' was my first inquiry, on meeting him.

'Oh, werry well. I'm glad you're back, Frank. They've got a new candy-shop over the way; you can get horebound for three-pence an ounce.'

From the National Gazette.

National Science of the Scriptures.—Although in the words of a highly respectable geologist, 'the Bible does not pretend to be a revelation of Natural Science'—yet I feel confident that it was never intended to contradict the truths of natural knowledge—and if we closely examine the structure of the moral laws, we find that they are most wonderfully based upon an accurate preception of the same natural laws, which we, after many ages of ignorance and violence, are just beginning to comprehend.

The time in which the dialogue, and the laws connected with it, were given to the Hebrews was not an age of ignorance.—It is now ascertained that scientific attainments of a very diversified character were acquired by the Egyptians, and by some of the nations of Asia—the results of which appear in the ruins of most magnificent temples—in enormous pyramids, yet entire—in the excavation of mountains as depositories for the dead, who were embalmed with expensive drugs and wrapped in a profuse quantity of linen or muslin foldings. Descriptions of various useful arts, cultivated with scientific delicacy, are found painted in still brilliant colors, on the walls of caves and tombs now imbedded in the sands of the desert—and relics of writings, some of which unfold an antiquity of 4000 years, display a degree of natural science in some respects superior to our own—and in perfect accordance with the narrative of scriptural history.

Anatomy, physiology, metallurgy, geology, architecture, engineering, mechanics, writing, printing, painting, sculpture, agriculture—every variety of natural knowledge and ingenious art were known to the Egyptians anterior to the birth of Moses—and we are informed by the Scriptures that the laws transmitted by him, were given, in many instances, for the express purpose of contrast—to reform evils already existing, and therefore facts of prior occurrence are repeatedly appealed to in the Hebrew writings.

It is no great stretch of imagination to believe that the architects, engineers, physicians and priests of Egypt had carefully observed, what we now call, the geological formation of the quarries, which were opened and extensively worked to erect the numerous and vast buildings prepared for the worship of their gods—and, as has also been lately suggested by Heeren, to be used as manufactories of cotton cloths, the monopoly in which it is supposed was possessed by the Egyptian priests!

Must we infer because this subject was not expressly mentioned in the sacred writings in our style of nomenclature—that there were no intelligent enquirers to examine the peculiarities of the earth and rocks when the extensive canals were formed for the purpose of civilization? or when the numerous excavations were made in the mountains to deposit their embalmed dead? Were there no ingenious artisans whose interests required selection and variety in metals, earthen and stones? Were there no travelers in those early times to detail the peculiarities of formation in the distant countries they traversed with caravans—and to bring specimens of curiosities from the banks of strange

...to suggest new views and theories to the learned of Egypt—and to offer new facts for the benefit of the numerous interests engaged in active employments of every diversified character?

In a state of high refinement and civilization such as became a proverb, were not men on the Nile likely to employ their leisure, their talents, and their fortunes in the same investigations that now seduce the active intellect of our philosophers?

From the beginning of man's formation, the earth has exhibited the same attractions—it has been regulated by the same wonderful principles—directed by the same Deity. It is where ignorance succeeds to knowledge, that what was before a natural and intelligible truth, becomes a perverted and clouded superstition, or a cause of scepticism, ridicule and error.

It appears to be proposed by some to distinguish the God of the moral law—and to place a barrier between the acts apparent in the physical world, and those which are imagined to have no such connection, because they are written in the Bible. But there is no work of the kind extant which abounds more in exact natural imagery, or the force of which depends more upon a correct comprehension of natural acts and functions, than the Hebrew scriptures. Unfortunately, our translators have not always possessed the same natural knowledge as the original writers. Natural science is now acknowledged even to be essential to comprehend the Hebrew scriptures, and the want of it has led to many errors in more ignorant ages. The discoveries and experience of the present day—an increased knowledge of the customs and manners, geography and natural history of the eastern countries, have done much to identify many of the parts of scripture, which were entirely hidden from us by our previous want of scientific information.

The word translated "quails" upon which the Israelites are said to have fed in the wilderness, it is now proposed to understand as "jocosis." Two "owl" should in some passages be rendered the "ostrich"—the "weasle," should read the "mole"—the "unicorn"—a "rhinoceros"—the "spider"—a "lizard"—the "dragon"—a "crocodile"—and in some cases, a "serpent." "Satyrs," which are imaginary creatures, are mentioned in the English version instead of "goats."

These are not matters of indifference—the natural objects are used as subjects of very impressive comparison and argument in the Bible, and we cannot justly comprehend the reason intended to be given by the reference, if we mistake the terms which are used. It is a duty, I think, to correct all such errors, as soon as we become persuaded they are so; for we have no right to use expressions in the name of God, which were not so delivered.

In Psalm lxxviii, 25, our translation has it—"man did eat angels' food"—Dr. Durell, a celebrated clerical Hebrew critic, observes that the word *abirim* is used in no other place to denote angels—and seems here to mean *oxen* as in Psalm xxii, 12.

In the viii. chapter, 9th verse of Deuteronomy, there is a description of the products of the promised land; and among other things are read—"a land whose stones are iron"—and out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass!" There can be no want of proper reverence in altering this passage. The word *brass* should read "copper," for brass is a product of art, being a mixed metal never found in a native state, and is not dug out of the hills like copper or iron.

[To be concluded next week.]

From the Baltimore Republican MAY 21.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It was a pleasant and animating spectacle to witness the meeting of the National Convention yesterday. We hazzard nothing in saying that so numerous and respectable a body of delegates from the different States of this happy Union, was never before assembled in this country upon any former occasion, for any purpose. They appeared to be all animated with the same feeling, and seemed to look only to the selection of individuals as candidates to the two highest offices within the gift of the American People, who would be most acceptable to the majority, who will be most likely to carry out the principles upon which our institutions are founded, and whose election may be expected to conduce the most to the honor of the People.

Proceedings of Convention of Delegates appointed by the Democratic Republicans in the several States of the Union, assembled in the city of Baltimore, May 20, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

The members of the Convention having assembled at the place of worship of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock,

Mr. KREMER, of Pennsylvania, stated the objects of the meeting, and on his motion the Hon. ANDREW STEPHENSON, of Virginia, was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. STEPHENSON accordingly, upon taking his seat, arose and delivered the following ADDRESS.

To be called, unanimously, to preside over the deliberations of an assembly so numerous and enlightened as this, at such a time, and on such an occasion, is an honor that any man might justly be proud of. It would be an unworthy affectation in me, gentlemen, if I did not say that I receive with deep sensibility this high and distinguished mark of your confidence and favor, and shall cherish it through life with

feelings of profound respect and affectionate gratitude. On my part I can only promise an honest effort to justify the choice you have made, by the manner in which the duties of the station shall be performed. To enable me to do this with honor to myself and satisfaction to you, I shall need and expect your firm co-operation and considerate indulgence.

Although I am quite sure that you require no admonition from me as to the manner in which your proceedings and deliberations ought to be conducted, I shall be pardoned by you, I hope, in seizing this occasion to offer one or two suggestions, for your consideration. The objects for which we have assembled, apart from considerations of personal honor and character, are of a nature which especially demand that the proceedings of this Convention should not only be conducted with deliberation, dignity, and order, but marked by a spirit of the warmest harmony and union.

We are here, gentlemen, to perform a high and important duty to our country! Our venerable Chief Magistrate, following the example of illustrious predecessors, and with a patriotism worthy of himself, has already made known his determination, at the end of his present term to retire to the shades of private life, and a successor is to be appointed! As the period for this important election approaches, efforts will no doubt be made to divide and distract the Republican party, and to put in jeopardy, and possibly defeat the election of a President by the People, in their primary colleges—a result deeply to be deprecated by all who love their country, its repose, and union. Under such circumstances, we must all be sensible, that the union of our friends, and an election by the People, can only be secured by harmony, and concert, and by an adherence to the good old usage of our Republican fathers.

The amendments to the constitution, securing to the people this important election, as often and so zealously pressed upon Congress and the nation by our venerable President, having failed, the Democracy of the Union have been forced to look to a National Convention as the best means of concentrating the popular will, and giving it effect in the approaching election. It is in fact the only defence against a minority President; one which prudence recommends, precedent sanctions, and experience has proved to be effectual. We have been sent here from different parts of our extended country, to interchange freely sentiments and opinions, and present to the people two of our fellow-citizens for these high Executive offices. To do this with effect, and secure the triumphs of our principles, we must avoid every thing like sectional feelings and jealousies, and be willing to sacrifice all personal predilections and preferences. We must endeavor to reconcile, rather than create partialities.

Whatever may be our individual wishes in regard to the election, however we may prefer a northern, southern, eastern, or western man, we cannot expect a gratification of them, by placing the decision of the question on sectional considerations. Nothing, gentlemen, can be more inconsistent with a choice itself, than to regulate it by views, which, if acted on in the four quarters of the Union, must inevitably prevent its being made at all; saying nothing of the fatal effects of geographical divisions, all must know that it is impossible to determine the balance of eventual members in the Union in favor of any one division. It would be the height of visionary speculation to attempt the strength of this or that section as being superior to any one of the remainder eighteen months hence.

Local views, in State politics, may not be dangerous, but they become highly so when extended to the nation at large, and on a subject of this character.

There was a time, gentlemen, fresh in the recollection of all, when they brought us to the very verge of a dangerous collision, and on a question too, much less calculated to enlist state prejudices than this! The lesson we received cannot so soon be forgotten. It should continue a long time as a political beacon, indicating on what occasions and to what extent our Union may be put in jeopardy. Wherever, therefore, it becomes necessary for numbers to co-operate, individuals ought not, and cannot expect to enforce their own views, but must unite with others at that point, which most nearly approaches the wishes of all.

Imagine for a moment (by way of illustration) that on an emergency, the gallant crew of a vessel should disagree about the course to be taken—what, gentlemen, would you think of the sagacity and prudence of that individual, who would propose the expedient of cutting up the noble ship, that each man might seize his own plank, and steer for himself! I leave the application to you! Democracy in our country, gentlemen, cannot exist and be effectual, without mutual concession and compromise; and if union is essential to satisfy, it must often be preserved at the expense of some sacrifices! On this subject no argument can be drawn, or means employed in reference merely to the locality of the individuals! The status are to be filled, and they who fill them, should know that their elevation has not been caused by their being in this or that section of the Union, or their having been born near the spot where the first revolutionary blood was spilt, nor obstructed in consequence merely of their residence being on the waters of the far west! Far otherwise. Let the inquiry be, Who is he that will combine the greatest republican strength in relation to the nation, and best preserve the unity of the Democratic party? Who is he that best understands the principles and nature of our Government, and will administer its true spirit of the constitution? Who will carry out the principles of the Jeffersonian era,

and General Jackson's Administration—an Administration which has done so much to advance the prosperity and happiness of our country, and place it on the noble eminence on which it now stands! Such men, the candidates of no section, but the candidates of the People, ought to be supported.

Gentlemen, to succeed we must continue to be united and vigilant; for it is only by perpetual vigilance that Liberty is to be preserved. The People are as yet victorious, and the Democratic spirit, like the Genius of Liberty is pervading the land; but the enemy is still in the field and preparing for battle. If his motto be to divide and conquer, let ours be union and safety.

This is the spirit and temper in which should act, and these the considerations that suggest themselves to my mind. I throw them out for your consideration; you will give them the weight they merit. Let me in conclusion, again remind you that the subject is one, not only highly important, but dear to the People, and that it is our solemn duty to take care that in our hands it receives no injury. I ardently pray, gentlemen, that our deliberations may be harmoniously conducted, and that the result of our labors may promote the union, prosperity, and happiness of our beloved country.

The address was loudly and frequently applauded by the assembly, evincing upon the part of the members, great unanimity of feeling, and a cordial approbation of the sentiments expressed.

After Mr. Stevenson took his seat, prayers were offered up in behalf of the Convention, in a fervent feeling manner, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of this city, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of General SAUNDERS, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed, by the respective delegations, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. HORN, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania delegation be excused from appointing a member of the said committee.

The following persons were appointed said Committee:

Maine—Jabez Bradbury.
New Hampshire—Ira A. Eastman.
Massachusetts—Jonathan Allen.
Rhode Island—Stephen Branch.
Connecticut—James C. Ballou.
Vermont—Charles Lindsley.
New York—Silas Wright, Jr.
New Jersey—Richard P. Thompson.
Maryland—Isaac McKim.
Virginia—Peter V. Daniel.
Delaware—George Reed.
North Carolina—Romulus M. Saunders.
Ohio—Samuel Medary.
Kentucky—Thomas J. Pew.
Georgia—William D. Martin.
Mississippi—John B. Nevitt.
Indiana—Samuel Milroy.
Illinois—Thomas S. Piv.
Missouri—Nathan Rouncy.
On motion of Mr. JOHN L. GRAHAM, of New York.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to ascertain and report the names of the delegates of the several States who are in attendance on this Convention.

Committee to report the names of the Delegates:

Maine—Edward L. Osgood.
New Hampshire—Joseph M. Harper.
Massachusetts—Cayton P. Osgood.
Rhode Island—Thomas S. Taylor.
Connecticut—John Cotton Smith, Jr.
Vermont—Nathan B. Haswell.
New York—John L. Graham.
New Jersey—Elias B. Cannon.
Maryland—Thomas M. Foran.
Virginia—Richard C. Mason.
Delaware—William Kennedy.
North Carolina—Lewis D. Wilson.
Ohio—Daniel Safford.
Kentucky—Elijah Nuttal.
Mississippi—Sam'l A. Cartwright.
Indiana—Alexander A. Morrison.
Missouri—Franklin Cannon.
Louisiana—Martin Goreen, Jr.
The Committee reported the names of 621. The Convention then adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, May 21, 9 o'clock.

The Convention assembled.
Mr. Sanders, of N. C. from the committee appointed yesterday, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, made a report in part, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were severally adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, That six Vice Presidents be appointed to aid the President of this convention in the discharge of his duties.

2. Resolved, That four Secretaries be appointed to record the proceedings of the Convention.

3. Resolved, That the rules of order adopted by the House of Representatives, of the United States, for its government, be adopted for the government of this convention, so far as the circumstances may be applicable.

In pursuance of the first of the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were nominated and severally elected Vice Presidents of the Convention unanimously.

James Fenner, of R. I. 1st Vice President.
Edward Conner, of N. J. 2d do do
Upton S. Heath, of Md. 3d do do
Robert Strange, of N. C. 4th do do

John B. Nevitt, of Miss. 5th do do
Franklin Cannon, of Mo. 6th do do
In pursuance of the second Resolution, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

Charles G. Atherton, of N. H.
John Cotton Smith, Jr. of Conn.
George H. Flood, of Ohio.

Thomas H. Brown, of Ia.

The Convention being organized, Mr. Graham, from the committee appointed yesterday for the reception of Delegates, made a report, accompanied by certain resolutions. The report and list of the Delegates having been read before any action was taken thereon.

The President informed the convention that a commodious room had been provided for its accommodation, and that the first Presbyterian Church had been procured for that purpose. On motion, the convention then took a recess for one hour and a half till 12 o'clock.

12 o'clock.

The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Sanders from the Committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, completed his report, by submitting the following additional resolutions.

4. Resolved, That in taking the vote for the nomination of President and Vice President, a majority of the delegation from each State shall designate the member or members, who shall give the vote of the State.

5. Resolved, That the delegates from each State in this Convention be entitled to as many votes in selecting suitable persons for the offices of President and Vice President, as such State is entitled to in the electoral college for the choice of three officers by law, and that two thirds of the whole number of votes given be required for a nomination and all questions connected therewith.

Mr. Sanders, of N. C., remarked, that this resolution embraced two points: first, that each State should give the same number of votes in the Convention to which it would be entitled in the electoral College. Upon that part of the resolution, Mr. S. said he anticipated no difference of opinion, because it was in strict accordance with the constitution and law of the United States on the same subject. The second point was, that a majority of two thirds of the whole number should be required to constitute a choice of the distinguished individuals to be selected for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. S. was directed by the committee to say, that upon the second point there existed a difference of opinion in the minds of the members of the committee; a portion thereof being of opinion that a majority only should be deemed requisite to a choice. The committee, however, had finally come to the conclusion that it would give a more imposing effect to the nomination, that that nomination should be made by a majority of two thirds of the Convention. He was further authorized to add that the object of this proposition, of requiring two thirds, was not only to give the nomination a more imposing effect, but also to produce greater harmony and union, and to avoid embarrassment. It was to be presumed that no one had the most remote desire to frustrate the proceedings, and provided a majority should on the first or second ballot fix upon an individual, it was reasonably to be expected that the minority would be disposed to yield, and unite with the majority, so as to produce the effect contemplated by the foregoing resolution. He trusted the Convention would adopt it, and made the motion accordingly.

Mr. Allen, of Mass., said he had the honor of being a member of the Committee, but had dissented from the resolution under consideration, and had done so on the old republican principles. He believed that the great fundamental principle of our government was that we should be governed by the will of the majority, and in an assembly like the present, composed of more intellectual power than had ever been brought together in this country since the days of the revolution, as well as of a greater number and he maintained that they ought not to introduce a principle directly, he would say, "in the face and eyes of the constitution." It was upon this principle that he had objected. Whoever might be the candidate, if he received a majority of the votes of this convention, Mr. A. would cheerfully subscribe to it, and give him his cordial support. He again expressed a hope that this convention would not establish a principle adverse to the great fundamental principles of our government, and he therefore moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "majority" instead of "two thirds." With the purest motives in the world we might have a preference for this or that man, and it might be three weeks before a majority of two thirds could be fixed on one man.

Mr. P. V. Daniel, of Virginia, made a few remarks in favor of the original Resolution, and Mr. Allen briefly rejoined.

The question was then taken, and Messrs. Sanders of North Carolina, and Horn of Pennsylvania, having been appointed tellers, there appeared Ayres 231—Noes 210—so the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.
Mr. Sanders begged leave to add a word or two further in explanation in reply to the gentleman's notion about being governed by the usage of the republican party, that in the convention which assembled at Baltimore three years ago, and which nominated a distinguished individual for the office of Vice President, a resolution was adopted, not only in the form, but he believed in the precise words of the one under consideration. Still, if the difficulty

contemplated by the gentleman from Massachusetts should arise, it would competent at any time for a majority of the convention to reconsider their vote and change the resolution.—Mr. S. hoped therefore that the resolution as reported from the committee would be at once adopted.

6. Resolved, That the candidates for President and Vice President, shall be designated severally; the candidate for President first, by the ballot or ballots of the person or persons selected to give the votes of the respective States, without nomination in convention; and that if a choice is not made upon the first balloting, the respective delegation shall retire and prepare for a second ballot, and continue this mode of voting until a selection is made.

Mr. Sanders briefly explained. The committee proposed in the first place, that the ballot should first and separately be taken on a choice for President, and then on that of Vice President; and secondly, that any nomination in convention should be dispensed with. This course had been recommended for the purpose of preventing any violent, angry and unnecessary discussions that might otherwise arise. It was presumed that all the delegates had come there prepared to vote, and there was no necessity for discussion of any kind, which could result in no good, but on the contrary might be productive of much evil. The resolution was then agreed to.

7. Resolved, That a committee of five delegates be appointed by the President to draft an address to the people of the United States, or resolutions, to be submitted to the Convention, or both, as the Committee shall think most advisable.—Agreed to.

8. Resolved, That it be recommended to this Convention that its proceedings be opened each day with prayer, and that the Reverend Clergy of Baltimore, be requested to discharge that duty.—Agreed to.

Mr. Osgood, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials of the members, made a report in part. The report stated that two sets of Delegates had offered from the State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee not feeling themselves authorized to act definitively, had reported the names of both delegations; in the course of their inquiries they had found that one delegate had appeared from the territory of Arkansas, and two from that of Michigan, and the committee had reported a resolution to admit them to seats in the Convention with the same power as delegates from those territories in Congress.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the proposition relative to the Pennsylvania delegation, in which Mr. Bell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Osgood of Mass. Mr. Kremer, of Penn. Mr. Miles, of Penn. Mr. Horn, of Penn. Mr. Branch, of R. I. Mr. Burden, of Penn. Mr. Mann, of Penn. Mr. Mathans, of Penn. Mr. Steriger, of Penn. participated, of which we hope to present a report hereafter.

Before any question was taken on the proposition of any of the amendments, the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

4 o'clock.

The convention assembled. Mr. Kremer expressed a hope that the amendment proposed by Mr. Steriger, would be withdrawn, which was complied with, and Mr. Bell proposed a substitute.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Ranney, which was seconded by more than one fifth of the members.

Mr. Watkins, of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not seconded.

The vote was then taken on the previous question, which was carried.

The resolution as submitted by the committee was then adopted.

It was then moved that on all questions to be decided by the Convention, the vote shall be taken by States, instead of per capita, if it be desired by any one State, each State to be entitled to a number of votes equal to their Presidential Electors, which was adopted.

Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, gave notice that on the assembling of the Convention, to-morrow morning, he should move for going into a vote for President and Vice President.

A communication was then presented and read, which will appear in our next.

It was moved that the communication be laid upon the table, and be printed in the journal of the proceedings, which was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

The following are the delegates in attendance on the Baltimore Convention from Maine.
Jabez Bradbury, Reuel Williams,
Nathaniel Clark, Amos Nourse,
Nathaniel G. Jewett, Edward L. Osgood,
Joseph Badger, Samuel Veazey,
Amos Hodgman, Timothy J. Carter,
Jacob Smith, Cyrus Moore,
Charles Jarvis, R. C. Johnson,
Otis L. Bridges.

From the Augusta Age.

The *Wool-Boyer's Journal* is out again in defence of the manufacturing monopolists. It mistakes the statement about a conspiracy of the wool-buyers, and then boldly sets to and demolishes the *misstatement*, leaving the statement itself untouched and unimpaired—a species of argument rather habitual than original with the editor of the Journal.

Does the editor think to throw dust in the eyes of the wool-growers, by the slang he uses about young men, the editorial quill, &c. Is truth less truth because written or spoken by a young man? Are young men necessarily fools or knaves, and such old men as the editor of the Journal necessarily wise and honest? If there is any one thing truly contemptible, it is

the policy of pronouncing which can take source, and of goal in itself.

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the policy which looks first at the author before
pronouncing judgment on the thing written—
which can take every thing on trust from one
source, and nothing from another source, though
good in itself and according to truth.

But does the editor suppose that the Age
was the first to detect the conspiracy against
the wool-growers, and that if the Age had main-
tained silence, that conspiracy would not have
been denounced and the conspirators compelled
to hide their heads for shame? He cannot
be so ignorant of a subject in which he is so
deeply interested. It was the wool-growers
themselves that first gave the alarm. It was
the wool-growers that denounced the panics-
prices—[that unmasked the panic-speculators,
and "marked" the panic press!—What the
Age did was but to echo the movements of the
injured party interested. The course of the
Journal was detected and reprobated by the
wool-growers, and among them some of its po-
litical friends and patrons, before the Age
opened its mouth on the subject. If the editor
or has any spleen to vent on this sore point, he
must vent it elsewhere than at our door.

If the editor has any real defence for the
course of his paper during the panic season,
why does he not bring it out? The wool-grow-
ers know that through the joint machinations of
the panic speculators and panic presses thou-
sands and thousands of dollars were pilfered
from their pockets to line the purses of the
manufacturing aristocracy—that wool sold here,
by reason of the representations of the panic
press, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents
less than it was selling for at the time in Bos-
ton, and ten, fifteen and twenty cents less than
these panic speculators were willing to pay,
and these panic presses quoted it at, the mo-
ment their tricks were blown! Does the editor
suppose he can banish these important facts
from the minds of his wool-growing patrons by
calling their attention to the all engrossing state-
ment that the editor of the Age is a young man?
If the Journal was duped into hostility to the
wool-growers, it deserves pity and forgiveness.
If its course was taken understandingly, let it
acknowledge, what is undoubtedly true, that it
was not because it loved the wool-growers less,
but the woolbuyers more.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 2, 1835.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the town of Paris
are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday
the sixth day of June next, at six o'clock, P. M., for the
purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County
Convention to be held on the 10th of June.

Paris, May 25, 1835.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We publish the proceedings of the two first days of
the Convention held at Baltimore for the nomination
of candidates for President and Vice President. The
result we have not yet learned, but shall in our next pa-
per lay that with the rest of the proceedings before our
readers. By this meeting together of delegates from all
parts of the country, public sentiment will be better as-
certained on this important question, than in any other
mode. The federalists call it a convention of office hold-
ers, and say that it is arraying office holders against the
people. They prove this assertion according to their
usual practice, by referring, and by naming individuals
who now hold or have held offices from the hands of the
people. These who are not in office and have never
been, they tell us, want to be. Now if this is sufficient
to constitute an office holders convention, the epithet
will be applied to all the federal conventions of
which we have any knowledge. In the selection of in-
dividuals to represent the wishes and feelings of the peo-
ple on so interesting a question, it is both natural and
proper, that those of well established character and re-
putation should be appointed, and if the people have tried
and trusted them heretofore that certainly ought not to
disqualify them for the performance of this service.

The federal papers gravely tell their readers that the
nominee of the Baltimore convention will be the office
holders candidate, but that Judge White and Mr. Web-
ster have been nominated by the people. A more con-
temptible perversion of the truth was never uttered even
by those well skilled perverters. The nomination of
Mr. Webster was made exclusively by office holders,
and as to Judge White, he was brought forward by a
few members of Congress, backed up by a Legislative
caucus. Those who are in favor of Webster or White,
are called the people—if not, they are to be called office
holders. In their antipathies upon the Baltimore
Convention, the opposition forget the gathering they
made a few years since for the purpose of promoting the
election of Mr. Clay. They appear to imagine also that
their readers are equally ignorant that any such affair
ever happened. We do not blame them as they can find
nothing pleasing in the recollection.

The hopes entertained by the federalists of a division
in the democratic ranks, which would prevent the elec-
tion of President by the people, appears to be rapidly dis-
minishing. There were doubtless many who entertained
an honest preference for Judge White and would have
rejoiced in seeing him a candidate, but it by no means
follows that these same men would persist in sup-
porting him when another is nominated by a democratic
convention. The readiness with which Judge
White appeared willing to lend himself to the schemes
of the federalists for effecting a division of the democ-
ratic party, disgusted many of his warmest and all of his
most honest friends. The joyous exultation too, with
which his nomination was received by the despairing
whigs—the praises which they lavished upon him—the
eagerness with which they sought to strengthen his party,
and the unbounded joy which they manifested at the
hopes thus held out to them of destroying an election by
the people, and gaining for themselves an opportunity
of repeating the scenes of 1825, has served to open the
eyes of many who were otherwise friendly to the claims
of Judge White. In fact, the federalists unmasked their
battery too soon for their own purposes. The knowing
ones are now aware of it and are endeavoring to quiet
the apprehensions they have raised. They endeavor
now to soothe and allay the excited jealousy of the south-
ern democrats by pretending to care nothing about Judge
White, and to be entirely devoted to Mr. Webster, or
whose election by the people, even they do not pretend
to entertain any hopes. But the alarm has been given
—the plot has been revealed, and we trust there are few

stupid enough to be deceived with this sudden revival of
zeal for Mr. Webster. The Whigs well know that if
they entirely abandon the White party, it will be hardly
strong enough to sustain itself in existence. They also
fear that if they openly join with it they shall disgust
many of their own friends and weaken the support that
Mr. Webster might otherwise hope to receive. As their
hopes or fears prevail they encourage White or praise
Webster, and would gladly sacrifice them both for the
hope of getting into power. As to their principles, they
will not interfere with the support of any body or any
thing, varying as circumstances may require.

RAIL ROAD. The project of a rail road from Portland
to Quebec is exciting the attention of the people of this
county. Since our last notice of this subject, examina-
tions have been made by a committee from this town,
who, we are informed, found the route a far more level
and practicable one than they had even imagined it to
be. Examinations have heretofore been made from the
line down to Andover and Rumford, and the route pro-
posed is as feasible and good one. Some diversity of
opinion has existed as to the best direction for its con-
tinuance from thence to Portland. As various examina-
tions have been made by different committees, it might
be for their mutual information of not advantage, if they
were to meet at this place during the sitting of the Court
and compare notes, and ascertain from all the infor-
mation which has been acquired, what can be done, and
among things practicable, what is best. We do not deem
this a visionary project and are anxious that all impor-
tant facts in relation to it should be generally known.—
We shall be happy to publish the results of any investi-
gations that have been or may be made.

We have not yet received any later news from France
than that heretofore published, but we hope either in this
paper or the next to be able to communicate to our read-
ers something decisive on this subject.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By a recent arrival from England, we learn that the
Indemnity Bill finally passed the French Chambers on the
18th of April, by a majority of 152. This Bill pro-
vides for the payment of the sum stipulated in the treaty
of 1831, and interest.

At the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Van Buren was
nominated for President, and Richard M. Johnson for
Vice President.

West Point. The Globe states that the
following gentleman have been invited by the
Secretary of War to attend the next annual ex-
amination of the Cadets of the Military Academy,
which will commence on the first Monday
in June. Those whose names are marked with
a star have declined. Maine—Hon. M.
Mason. New Hampshire.—Col. S. Collins.
Massachusetts.—*Hon. N. Bowditch. Con-
necticut.—*Rev. J. Cogswell. New York.—
Hon. B. Green, Hon. C. G. Ferris, Gen.
George R. Davis, *George W. Clinton, Esq.
John Hunter, Esq. Pennsylvania.—Dr. C.
D. Meigs, Gen. W. S. Rogers, Wm. Rob-
inson, Jr. Esq. Wm. J. Leiper, Esq. Wm.
C. Frazier, Esq. *Hon. George M. Dallas,
Hon. Calvin Blythe. Virginia.—Dr. E. M.
Carmichael, Col. John Heath. Hon. P. V.
Daniel. North Carolina.—John Bragg, Esq.
South Carolina.—Dr. E. S. Davis, *George
W. C. Lyman. Kentucky.—
Thomas J. Pew, Esq. Tennessee.—Right
Rev. J. H. Orey, Bishop of Tennessee. In-
diana.—*Dr. E. Newland. Alabama.—Col.
Peter Martin. Army.—Brig. Gen. Henry
Atkinson.

From the Saco Democrat.

"It is scarcely to be doubted that Mr. Web-
ster would succeed by a large majority, if we
could count on the aid of every voter who is
now sensible of his superiority in every res-
pect."

Mr. Webster will receive the aid of every
voter sensible of his superiority in every res-
pect—but all of these cannot elect him. Out
of Federal Massachusetts the number of Mr.
Webster's worshippers is exceeding small.—
They are found only in the remains of the old
Federal party—the opposers of Jefferson's ad-
ministration, and the siders and abettors of the
British during the war. It requires no little
moral courage for even a Federalist out of Mas-
sachusetts to avow himself in favor of the "God-
like." In Massachusetts they are strong in
numbers and wealth, which they use in the vain
hope of inducing other States to follow them in
support of principles which tend to subvert our
institutions founded upon a wise and just ap-
plication of human liberty and rights. Mr. Web-
ster instead of rising, is rapidly sinking even in
whig estimation. The recent elections in Con-
necticut and Rhode Island show the influence
his nomination has exerted in favor of the Dem-
ocratic, and against the Whig party. Truly
his nomination has well been called 'the crowning
act of Federal folly.'

A Political Calm.—Before a storm comes a
calm, as well as after. There exists now a
general slushiness in the political atmosphere.
The furious powers of aristocracy have been
struggling for dear life, against the beginning
and sunny influences of democracy and free
institutions. The tempests of the contentious
factions of evil have subsided and the bright
sun of freedom and the rights of human nature
shine warm, blissful and heart cheering over
this land. But amid all this gentleness of po-
litical summer airs, may be seen the distant
gloom of the coming clouds of the powers of
opposition. The faint yet increasing rumbling
of the far off thunder of malignant threatenings
of Columbia's foes may be heard by the atten-
tively listening ear. Let every lover of liberty
be upon the alert and be watchful. If a mo-
ment of pause from our vigilance, should trans-
pire, the foes of freedom will spring from their
convents, and shower upon us all their usual
missiles of the lightnings of their aristocratic
wrath, in the shape of Bank threats of distress,
and nullification designs as dissolving the Union,
and all other paraphernalia which the peo-

ple have become so well used to and so fear-
less of. The People have learned at last, that
the threats of the enemies of republican insti-
tutions are important, and are only a rushing
sound or the bark of a dog, that can't bite.
N. Y. Jeffersonian.

MARRIED.

In Chesterville, Mr. Nathaniel True, of Fa-
yette, to Miss Betsey Billings.
In Calais, Mr. Brackett Merryfield, to Miss
Mary Morrison, of Calais.

DIED.

In Portland, on Friday morning last, Mrs.
Margaret C. wife of Mr. Isaac Wait, aged
19 years.

CALICOES—For Sale.
1500 Yards CALICO just received, from 10 to
37 1/2 cts per yd. by
S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 12, 1835.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
PURSUANT to a License from the Hon. Judge of
Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at
Public Auction, unless previously sold at private sale, on
the twenty-third day of June next, at the house of Mr.
Charles Stearns, in Bethel, at one o'clock, P. M. all the
Real Estate of Mary Ann Stearns, minor, daughter of
Nathan Stearns late of Bethel, deceased.
TIMOTHY CHAPMAN, Guardian.
Bethel, May 20, 1835.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
JUDAH RICKER, named Executor in a certain in-
strument purporting to be the last Will and Testa-
ment of JUDAH TEAGUE, late of Turner in said
County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered,
That the said Ricker give notice to all persons in-
terested, by causing a copy of this order to be published
three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed
at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be
held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday
of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew
cause, if any they have, why the same should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and
testament of said deceased.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
The petition of JOHN HARRIS, Administrator
of the estate of WILLARD MASON late of Turner in
said County, deceased, representing that the personal
estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the
just debts, which he owed at the time of his death
in the sum of one thousand and twenty-nine dollars and
thirty-three cents, and praying for a license to sell
and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as
may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental
charges.

Ordered,
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said
deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by
causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ox-
ford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three
weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate
Court to be held at Paris in the County of Oxford, on
the fourth Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the
prayer of said petition should not be granted.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
The petition of REUEL WASHBURN, Admin-
istrator on the estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN,
late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, representing
that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient
to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his
death in the sum of one hundred and thirty-five
dollars and ten cents, and praying for a license to sell
and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as
may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental
charges.

Ordered,
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said
deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by
causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ox-
ford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three
weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate
Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth
Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of
said petition should not be granted.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
The petition of REUEL WASHBURN, Admin-
istrator on the estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN,
late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, representing
that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient
to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his
death in the sum of one hundred and thirty-five
dollars and ten cents, and praying for a license to sell
and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as
may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental
charges.

Ordered,
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said
deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by
causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ox-
ford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three
weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate
Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth
Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of
said petition should not be granted.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
CYRUS THOMPSON, Guardian of SARAH THOM-
AS and REUEL THOMAS, minor children of WILL-
IAM THOMAS late of North Yarmouth, in the County
of Cumberland, deceased, having presented his first
account of Guardianship of the estate of said wards.

Ordered,
That the said Guardian give notice to all persons in-
terested, by causing a copy of this order to be published
three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed
at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be
held at Livermore, in said County, on the sixteenth
day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
and shew cause if any they have, why the same
should not be allowed.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

THIS subscriber hereby gives public notice to all con-
cerned that she has been duly appointed and taken
upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of
JAMES FARRIS,
late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased,
by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore re-
quests that all persons who are indebted to said deceased's
estate to make immediate payment; and those who have
any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
MARTHA FARRIS.
Hebron, May 20, 1835.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
NATHANIEL TYLER, Administrator of the estate
of EBENEZER TYLER, late of Gilead, in said
County, deceased, having presented his first account
of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons in-
terested, by causing a copy of this order to be published
three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed
at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be
held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday
of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew
cause, if any they have, why the same should not be
allowed.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

CHANDLER RUSSELL,
late of Peru, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by
giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests
that all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate
to make immediate payment; and those who have any
demands thereon to exhibit the same to
JOANNA RUSSELL.
Peru, May 20, 1835.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
MARY MASON named Executrix in a certain in-
strument purporting to be the last Will and Testa-
ment of DANIEL MASON, late of Bethel, in said
County, Clerk, deceased, having presented the same for
probate.

Ordered,
That the said Mary give notice to all persons interested,
by causing a copy of this order to be published three
weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at
Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be
held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday
of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew
cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should
not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and
testament of said deceased.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
AMUEL POOR named Executor in a certain in-
strument purporting to be the last Will and Testa-
ment of ELIPHALET DUNN, late of Andover North Sur-
plus, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having pre-
sented the same for probate.

Ordered,
That the said Poor give notice to all persons interested,
by causing a copy of this order to be published three
weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at
Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be
held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday
of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew
cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should
not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and
testament of said deceased.
STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLLE, Register.

Lady's Fancy Hdkfs.
SEWING SILK, RAW SILK, and CRAW
HDKFS, for sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris, May 16, 1835.

Woollen Cloth MANUFACTORY

AT GRAY, ME.
THOMAS WILSON, & Co. respectfully inform
the public that they continue to carry on the Man-
ufacturing of Woollen Cloths at Gray. They have
secured no pains or expense to repair their Mill, and will
have new and the most improved machinery, and first
rate workmen, and will manufacture from the raw ma-
terial the following, viz:—
Cassimeres at 45 to 60 cts. per yard according to quality
Satinette at 33 to 37 1/2 cts. " " "
Cotton full cloth 33 to 37 1/2 cts. " " "
" " " 37 1/2 to 40 cts. " " "
Blanketing over 2 yds wide 37 1/2 to 40 cts. " " "
Flannel 1 yard wide white 17 cts. " " "
" " " colored 25 cts. " " "
" " " " 30 cts. " " "
Cloth Dressing done as usual at 17 cts per yard.
The above will be the prices if the wool is taken and
the cloth is delivered at the Mill; if delivered at an Agent's
store 2 cents per yard will be added. Payment for the
same to be made on delivery of the cloth manufactured,
should the work prove satisfactory. Cloth will be given
in exchange for wool. All wool should be well washed.
For the convenience of customers the following Agents
have been appointed, to wit: either of whom wool or orders
may be left, and the cloth will be manufactured and left
with them for delivery:
Joss & Pope, Portland; Wm. Mayberry, Gray Corner;
James McArthur, Linington; Josiah Davis, Standish;
Jesse Little, Jr. Windham; G. D. Dickinson, Lewiston;
Falls; Hubbard & Gore, Freeport; Smith & Bennett,
Norway; S. Crockett, & Co. Paris; Winsor & Glute,
Naples; Jonathan C. Lewis, Buxton Centre.
May, 1835.

YARNS.

COTTON Yarns from No. 7 to 16, first rate article,
for sale cheap, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 10.

New Establishment!

GEORGE H. KENDALL—Portland,
HAS taken the Store No. 26, Middle Street, next
above Shaw, Ropes & Co. and nearly opposite the
foot of Free Street, where he offers a new and extensive
assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
at Wholesale and Retail.
March 7, 1835.

For Sale

A large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and
Satinets, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 12.

Farms For Sale.

On the Androscoggin River, two miles from
Rumford Corner.
ONE farm of one hundred and twenty acres of Inter-
vale with out-land, or fifty acres of Lake-land, with
out-land and buildings, as may best suit the purchaser,
may be had on favorable terms. Persons wishing to pur-
chase will call on CUSHMAN & KIMBALL.
Rumford Point, February 23, 1835.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock
in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crockett,
Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership
under the firm of
S. CROCKETT & CO.
They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and
extensive assortment of Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS,
which they will sell on as good terms as can be pur-
chased in this or any other place in the vicinity.
They will be happy to wait with promptitude and fa-
cility on all those who may favor them with a call.
S. CROCKETT & CO.
GOREY & G. WATERHOUSE.
Paris, April 27, 1835.

STEAM PACKET BANGOR.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.
BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.
FARE from Boston to Portland, \$3; from Portland
to Bangor, \$4; and found.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt.
Samuel H. Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at
5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor; arrives at Portland
Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6
o'clock for Bangor, touching at Ovidland, Bethel,
Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same
evening.
Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Bos-
ton, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland
same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wed-
nesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5
P. M.
From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday
evening at 7 o'clock.

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M.
on the days of sailing.

This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs.
Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best material
for strength, equal to any in the United States. She
is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.
Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Allaire
of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use
in this country, by sailing at the whole of last sea-
son and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been
spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passen-
gers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps
and a steam boat; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her
deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat.
Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and
cork Matresses, one of which will sustain four persons
on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of acci-
dent to the Engine, that can be managed as any other
vessel.
Many improvements have been made during the winter,
under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes.
She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her
cabin has been lighted, several state rooms made on
her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over-
hauled.

All Goods, Money, Valuable, or Baggage, at the risk
of the owners of the same.
Travellers may depend on the above arrangements
being made until further notice.
For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE,
Corner of Middle & Union Streets.
Portland, May 11, 1835.

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

HAVE on hand a prime lot of stout Portland Bleach-
ings, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen
and Cotton Drillings, cotton Flannel and Tickling.
May 18.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to Doct. Gro-
ven of Bethel, upon Book-Account, that his Books
are left with the subscriber for adjustment. Immediate
payment, or some other arrangement, at request, and
will prevent cost.
WILLIAM FRYE.
Bethel, March 11, 1835.

GEORGE H. KENDALL

No. 26, Middle Street, Portland,
OPPOSITE THE FOOT OF FREE STREET,
IS now opening 40 packages of English, French, and
American DRY GOODS: among which are Broad-
cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Linens, Bi-
shop and Long Lawns, Book and Swiss Muslins, Sa-
cerella, corded, figured and checked Cambrics, plain
white do. Dimities, 4, 5 and 6-4 Nett Laces, Insertions,
Edgings, Quillings, Bombazines, Italian Gravies, Silk
fancy do. Choppas, Burandans, Spital and Foreign
Uddis, Ladies fancy do. Damask Napkins, 6, 7, 8-4
figured do. Double Damasks, Russia Diapers, Crash, Flan-
nels, Cambrics, Spital Cottons, Bonnet Cambrics, col'd
do. Italian Sewings, Cotton Fingings, Merino and Flannel
Shawls, Silk and Sewing Silk do. Ticklings, Drillings,
Gingham, Checks, bleached and brown Sheetings and
Shirtings, fine London twill'd, Merino twill'd light
London velvet (a new style), Shally and American
Prints, Indigo Blue, and Mourning do. white, black &
colored Cotton and Linen Thread, Buttons, Pins, Tapes,
Braids, Cadding, Cansers, Dowels, Silences, brown and
black Linen, Merinos.

SILKS.
Gro de Suisse, Poux de
Soix, twill'd Satin Levants,
sines, baek, blue black and
colored.

GRO DE MERES.
Synchaws, Saracets, co-
lored Florences, White Sa-
lins, and a great variety of
figured SILKS.

RIBBONS.
Satin, Lustrings, Gauze,
Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
of a rich and new style.
All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved
credit.
March 9, 1835.

For Sale

DR. DEXTER'S Vegetable Restorative
DELIXIR, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 14.

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

Bethel, Maine.
Practitioner at LAW,
Reference, to PERCY C. VIRGIN, Rumford.
STEPHEN CHASE, Fryburg.
NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

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